

SEDLAK, Jozef, inz.

Urinary excretion of sulphur compounds in rats fed on cabbage.
Biologia 16 no.7:524-531 '61.

1. Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava, ul.
Obrancov mieru 1/a.

(RATS) (SULPHUR)

SEDLACEK, Karel, MUDr

Scientific works of prof. Dr. M.Seeman. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.7:
195-198 15 Feb 52.

(BIOGRAPHIES,

Seeman, Miloslav)

(PHONETICS,

contribution of Miloslav Seeman)

SEDLACEK, K.

New aspects of electroacoustics with special reference to physiology of hearing. Cesk. otolar. 2 no.4:239-248 Nov 1953. (CJML 25:5)

1. Of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic (Head--Prof. A. Precechtel, M.D.) of Charles University, Prague.

SEDLACEK, Karel, Doc. Dr.

Hearing of compound sounds, particularly vowels. Cesk. otolar. 4
no.1:12-18 Feb 55.

1. Z otolaryngol. klin. KU v Praze, predn. akademik Ant. Pretechtel;
z foniatickeho oddel. kliniky, predn. prof. Dr. Miroslav Seeman
(PHONETICS

vowels & compound sounds, hearing analysis)

(SOUND

compound & vowels, hearing analysis)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.11/5 Oto-Rhino-Larngo.May50

SEDLACEK, K.

928. MOVEMENTS OF THE DIAPHRAGM DURING SINGING AS FOLLOWED BY X-RAY CINEMATOGRAPHY - Pohyby bránice při zpěvu podle rengenové kinematografie - Sedláček K. Foniatrická Lab. Fak. Všeobecného Lékařství, Praha - ČSL OTOLARYNG. 1957, 6/5 (273-280) Graphs 5 Illus. 1

On X-ray films of the diaphragms during singing, the author measured the position of several points on the diaphragm and the chest wall. From these values he constructed systems of respiration curves, which enable him to determine details of the function of the diaphragm far more accurately and clearly than during direct X-ray observation or from X-ray films. The film was made by the 'Studio for short films' with pupils of the State Conservatory. On the curves the breath support (appoggio) which is present in advanced singers and missing in beginners, can be well seen. In beginners also various irregularities of the curves were found, asynchronia of the movement of the various parts of the diaphragm and wave-like movements. The author also studied the swinging movements of the diaphragm when singing staccato. Contrary to general belief it was frequently found that the movements of the left half of the diaphragm were greater than of the right half. The method used is very laborious but after automatization with photometry it could serve in the diagnosis of disturbances of the voice.

(XI, 2*)

SEDIACEK, Karel, Dr.; ZEMAN, Karel, Dr.

Audiological findings in tick meningoencephalitis. Cesk. otolar 7 no.6:
332-337 Dec 57.

1. Otolaryngologická klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik Ant.
Precechtel. K. S., Praha 2, U nemocnice 2.
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, manifest.
audiol. disord. in tick meningoencephalitis (Cz))
(HEARING DISORDERS, etiol. & pathogen.
tick meningoencephalitis (Cz))

SEDLACEK, K.

A new method for the investigation of directional hearing in clinical practice. Cesk.otolar.9 no.6:324-332 D '60.

1. Otolaryngologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi, prednosta akademik Antonin Precechtel; Foniaticka laborator fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi, prednosta prof. MUDr. Miloslav Seeman.

(HEARING TESTS)

SEDLACEK, K.

Academician Antonin PRECECHTEL, a great physician, scientist
and teacher. Cesk.otolar.9 no.6:321-323 D '60.

(BIOGRAPHIES)

SEDLACEK, K.

Acoustic analysis of the singing voice. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.10:
291-296 9 Mr '62.

1. Foniaticka laborator LF KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. M. Seeman.
Otolaryngologicka klinika LF KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. K.
Sedlacek.

(VOCAL CORDS physiol)

SEDLACEK, Karel, promovany ekonom

Let us improve the management in enterprise power plants. Energetika
Cz 13 no.3:142-143 Mr '63.

1. Ustredni sprava energetiky, Praha.

SEDLACEK, K.

Auditory analyzer from the viewpoint of the theory of information.
Cesk. otolaryng. 13 no.2:70-81 Ap '64.

SEDLACEK, Karel; SEDLACHOVA, Eva

Assessment of occupational voice disorders (from the viewpoint
of more accurate classification). Prac. lek. 16 no. 6:256-257
1961.

1. Otolaryngologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství
Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta - prof. dr. K. Sedláček)
a Foniatrická laborator fakulty všeobecného lékařství Karlovy
University v Praze (reditel - prof. dr. M. Seeman, DrSc.)

SEDLACEK, K.

Reconstructive anterior and lateral laryngectomy with the use of the epiglottis for the pedicle graft. Cesk. otolaryng. 14 no.6:328-334 D '65.

Scientific and creative activities of the Academician Precechtel. Ibid.:321-327

1. Otolaryngologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství
Karlovovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. K. Sedlacek).

BROHM, F., prof. MUDr.; SEDLACEK, K., prof. MUDr.; SUPACEK, I., MUDr.

Dispensary services for children with hearing disorders. Zdrav.
aktuality no.147:135-147 '61.

(HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT SERVICES) (DEAFNESS in inf & child)
(PEDIATRICS hosp & clin)

POSPISIL, A.; SEDLACEK, K.

On microsurgery in spontaneous tympanoplasty. Cesk. otolaryng.
12 no.6:364-369 D'63.

1. ORL-laborator CSAV v Praze; (vedouci: akademik A. Precechtel)
a ORL-klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze (pred-
nosta: prof. dr. K. Sedlacek).

*

CZERNIAWSKI, E.; SEDIACZEK, L.; ZABLOCKI, B.

The heat balance in *Escherichia coli* cultures grown on synthetic media containing various carbohydrates. Bull. acad. Pol. sci. [Biol.] 13 no.4:291-293 '65.

The effect of glucose concentration on the energy balance in *Escherichia coli* cultures. Ibid.:295-299

1. Submitted February 3, 1965.

SEDLACEK, Lubomir, inz.

Rail vehicles at the Leipzig 1963 Spring Fair. Zel dop tech ll no.4:
122-123 '63.

SEDLACEK, M.

Result of control of trauma in the new plant of Gottwald
Metal works in Ostrava. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.10:610-613
Oct 56.

(ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL, prevention and control,
in metallurgy (Cz))

SEDLACEK, Miroslav, inz.

Making better use of the fermentation rooms of yeast factories.
Frum potravín 14 no.5:242-243 My '63.

1. Severoceska lihovary a konzervarny, n.p., Teplice.

SEDLACEK, Miroslav, inz.

Colorimetric determination of fat acids in sludge and sludge water. Vodni hosp 14 no.11:415-418 '64.

1. Research Institute of Water Resources Management, Prague.

SEDLACEK, M.

New forms of cooperation of the Institute of Industrial Hygiene
and occupational diseases in Prague with iron works management.
Prac. lek. 17 no.2:69-70 Mr'65

L 64013-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020715

CZ/0057/64/000/012/0606/0608

AUTHOR: Sedlacek, Mojmir

TITLE: Filters protecting against carbon monoxide (CO)

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 12, 1964, 606-608

TOPIC TAGS: chemical agent filter, carbon monoxide

Abstract: Filters of Czechoslovak manufacture are described. They are designed to replace oxygen breathing apparatus in lighter duties. The active material is Hopcalite (60% MnO₂, 40% CuO) protected by a drying agent consisting of active carbon and CaCl₂. It may be used in up to 2% CO concentration when at least 16% oxygen is present, for up to 2 hours, with 80% max RH and up to 20°C. Regeneration of returned filters is discussed. Filters using Ag permanganate are not sensitive to moisture but cannot be regenerated; description of such a filter is given. The reaction of this filter medium is according to the equation:

$$2 \text{AgMnO}_4 + 3 \text{CO} = 3 \text{CO}_2 + 2 \text{MnO}_2 + 2 \text{Ag}_2\text{O}$$

Orig. art. has 3 figures, 1 graph, and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 64013-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020715

ASSOCIATION: NHKG, Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CB, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

llc
Card

2/2

SEDLACEK, O.

Physical evidence of ultraviolet cell radiation through a thin polished flint. Lek. listy, Brno 6 no.16:485-489 15 Aug 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head--Prof. L. Drastich, M.D.) of Masaryk University, Brno.

Country : Czechoslovakia H-28
 Category :
 Abs. Sour. : 47702
 Author : Sedlacek, O.; Macura, K.
 Institut. :
 Title : On the Phenolic Aftertaste of the Meat of
 Carps Kept in Live-Fish Tanks
 Orig Pub. : Veterinarství, 1958, 8, No 7, 253-256
 Abstract : Study of procedures intended to eliminate the
 phenolic aftertaste of the meat of some carps kept in live-
 fish tanks: holding of carps for 17 days in tanks with water
 (10%) enriched with air-O₂ (9.6 mg O₂ per 1 liter) eliminated
 the aftertaste entirely, a considerable improvement in the
 condition of the fish was noted as early as the 5th day.
 Holding in live-fish tanks with good water, for 60 days,
 produced no results. Storage of fish having phenolic after-
 taste in refrigerator (in frozen state) does not eliminate
 the odor. M. Berezin.

SEDLACEK, OLD RICH

5

V 15472* Ferro-Manganese. Ferromangan. (Czech.) Rudolf
Strubl and Oldrich Sedlacek. *Hutnické listy*, v. 10, no. 8, Aug.
1955, p. 462-469.

Economically compares the more important methods of pro-
duction of the medium and low C ferromanganese and Mn
metal on the basis of the principal production costs, e.g. the
costs of the ore, the reduction coke, and the electrical energy
consumption. Map, tables, graphs, diagram. 4 ref.

①

Handwritten signature or initials.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SEDLACEK, Oldrich, MVDr; KOUDELKA, Jiri, MVDr

1. Ostrava (for Sedlacek); 2. Olomouc (for Koudelka)

Brno, Veterinarstvi, No 3 [March] 1967, pp 106-110

"On the problem of decontamination of industrially produced eggs."

ASMERÁ, Jar.; RUŽICKÁ, J.; SEDLÁČEK, O.; SUCHÁNEK, M.; VANĚK, M.

Ornithosis in poultry farm workers in the Ostrava Region. Pracovní
lek. 13 no.3:136-138 Ap '61.

1. Krajská hygienicko-epidemiologická stanice, Ostrava, oddělení chorob
z povolání KUNZ; Ostrava, veterinární zdravotní služba zemědělského
odboru rady KNV v Ostravě.

(ORNITHOSIS epidemiol)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

SEDIACEK, S.

Patents and improvement suggestions. Zvarnie 12 no.5:
141-142 My '63.

SEDLACEK V.

Z Kozniho Odd. KUNZ - krakske Nem., Jihlave. *Myxoedema circumscriptum thyreotoxicum. Myxoedema circumscriptum thyreotoxicum CSL. DEPM. 1954, 29/1 (28-37) Illus. 2
Massive localized pretibial myxoedema, developed within a fortnight, after sub-total strumectomy in a male patient aged 48 with exophthalmic goitre is described. On the basis of comprehensive clinical and laboratory findings and on the basis of evaluation of modern literature the role of anterior pituitary lobe in the pathogenesis of the disease seems the most plausible. The striking pathogenetical, clinical and morphological difference between hypothyroid syndrome and localized prebibial myxoedema are stressed. The term "myxoedema tuberosum" formerly used, very often leads to misunderstanding as to Dorsekker's hypothyroid tuberosa myxoedema (examples quoted) with possible damage on the part of the patient. Both on theoretical and practical grounds the further use of the term "oachyderma basedowianum" seems recommendable. Author

SO: Excerpta Medica
Section XIII
Vol. 9 No. 1

SEDLACEK, V.

Solution for the sewage system in Professor Zavadil's method. p. 243.
VODA, Prague, Vol. 34, no. 8, Aug. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,
June 1956, Uncl.

SEDLACEK, V.

Use of radioisotopes in science and industry. p.537.
(Hutnicke Listy, Vol. 12, No. 6, June 1957, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SEDLACEK, V.

"What is the situation in the production of titanium?"

p. 263 (Nova Technika, No. 6, 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

SEDLACEK, V.

Experience with the selection of a trademark, p. 443, STROJIRENSTVI
(Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

SEDLACEK, V., inz. dr. DrSc.; HELLEBRAND, L., inz. CSc.; VACHA, J. inz.

Analysis of bar and mandrel drawing of copper tubes. Hut listy
19 no.8:567-572 Ag '64.

1. Research Institute of Metals, Kovohute, Celakovice.

Sedlacek, V.

AGRICULTURE

Balancing rotating parts in agricultural machinery. p. 170.

Vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1958

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

Sedlacek, V.

AGRICULTURE

Balancing machines. I. (To be contd.) p. 39

Improvement in the quality of agricultural machinery. p. 41.

Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

UHLIR, M.; SEDLACEK, V.; HAJICKOVA, M.

Immunoprevention and immunotherapy of puerperal mastitis.
Cesk. gyn. 28 no.3:188-191 Ap '63.

1. I gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof.
dr. L. Havlasek - KUNZ v Brne - Mikrobiol. ustav v Brne,
prednosta prof. dr. V. Tomasek.
(MASTITIS) (PUERPERAL DISORDERS)
(STAPH INFECTIONS) (IMMUNE SERUMS)

SEDLACEK, V., MUDr.

Recent information on smallpox. Cesk. dermat. 40 no.3:186-202
My'65.

1. Kozni oddeleni Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Jihlave
(vedouci: MUDr. V. Sedlacek).

SEDLACEK, V.

Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mycotic diseases. Voj.
zdrav.listy 19 no.3-4:74-78 '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Dermato-Venereological Clinic of Masaryk University
in Brno (Head -- Prof. Antonin Tryb, M.D.).

SEDLACEK, V.

Treatment of trichophytosis with carbon dioxide snow. Lek. listy,
Brno 7 no.22:552-554 15 Nov 1952. (CJML 23:4)

1. Of the Dermato-Venereological Clinic (Head--Prof. A. Tryb, M.D.)
of Masaryk University, Brno and of the Dermatological Department (Head
-- Vitezlav Sedlacek, M.D.) of Jihlava District Hospital.

SEDLACEK, Vitezslav

Contact dermatitis in men due to triflocide and fluocide. Cesk.
derm. 29 no.2:140-142 Ap '54.

1. Z kozniho oddeleni KUNZ krajske nemocnice V Jihlavy. Prednosta:
prim. MUDr Vitezslav Sedlacek.

(DERMATITIS, CONTACT,

*genitalia, male, caused by exposure in coitus to arsenical,
mercurial & sulfonamide mixtures used in ther. of vaginal
trichomoniasis)

(GENITALIA, MALE, diseases,

*dermatitis, contact, caused by exposure in coitus to
arsenical, mercurial & sulfonamide mixtures used in ther.
of vaginal trichomoniasis)

(SULFONAMIDES, injurious effects,

*dermatitis, contact, of male genitalia, arsenical, mercurial
& sulfonamide mixtures, caused by exposure in coitus during
ther. of vaginal trichomoniasis)

(ARSENICALS, injurious effects,

*dermatitis, contact, of male genitalia, arsenical, mercurial
& sulfonamide mixture causing dermatitis in coitus during
ther. of vaginal trichomoniasis)

(MERCURY, injurious effects,

*dermatitis, contact, of male genitalia, arsenical, mercurial
& sulfonamide mixture causing dermatitis in coitus during
ther. of vaginal trichomoniasis)

(Continued on next card)

SEDLACEK, Vitezslav

Contact dermatitis in men due to triflocide and fluocids. Cesk.
derm. 29 no.2:140-142 Ap '54. (Card 2)

(TRICHOMONIASIS, therapy,

*arsenical-mercurial-sulfonamide mixture, causing contact
dermatitis of male genitalia in coitus)

(VAGINA, diseases,

*trichomoniasis, ther., arsenical-mercurial-sulfonamide
mixture, causing contact dermatitis of male genital
during coitus)

(COITUS,

*contact dermatitis of male genitalia caused by arsenica-
mercurial-sulfonamide mixture during ther. of vaginal
trichomoniasis)

SEDLACEK, Vitezslav

Fungicide properties of certain volatile oils and other substances.
Cesk. dermat. 29 no.3:175-184 Jan '54.

1. Z kozního oddělení KUNZ - krajské nemocnice v Jihlavě (prednosta
prim. MUDr. Vitezslav Sedlacek)

(FUNGICIDES,

*volatile oils)

(OILS,

*volatile, fungicide properties)

SEDLACEK, VITEZSLAV
SEDLACEK, Vitezslav

Milker's nodes with secondary exanthemas. Cask. dermat. 29 no.1:
32-39 Feb 55.

1. Z kozniho odd. KUNZ - krajske nem. v Jihlave predn. prim. MUDr
Vitezslav Sedlacek

(VIRUS DISEASES, complications

milker's nodes with secondary exanthemas)

(SKIN, diseases

exanthem, secondary to milker's nodes)

HOLCIK, L. MUDr; SEDLACEK, V. MUDr

Ulotrichous hair in Europeans. Cesk.derm. 30 no.4:206-213 Aug '55.

1. Z dermatovenerolog. odd. KZS v Brne, prednosta MUDr L. Holcik
a z dermatovenerologickeho odd. KUNZ v Jihlave, prednosta dr. V
Sedlacek.

(HAIR,
ulotrichous, in Europeans)

SEDLACEK, Vitezslav, MUDr.

Milker's nodes. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.13:303-305
5 July 55.

1. Z kozního oddelení KUNZ v Jihlavy--prednosta prim. MUDr.
Vitezslav Sedlacek.
(VIRUS DISEASES
milker's node, pathol.)

SEDLACEK, V.; SOSKA, J.

Treatment of juvenile hemorrhage with diathermy of the diencephalon-hypophysial system. Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.6:453-456 JI '61.

1. I gyn. por. klin. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. Ludvik Havlasek.

(MEMORRHAGIA AND METRORRHAGIA in adolescence)
(DIATHERMY) (DIENTEPHALON) (PITUITARY GLAND)

NAJBRT, Vladimir; SEDLACEK, Vitezslav; KONRAD, Bohuslav

Hailey-Hailey benign familial chronic pemphigus. Cesk. dermat. 36 no.4:
242-245 Je '61.

1. Dermatovenerologicke oddeleni KDN, Brno, prednosta dr. Jiri Rovensky
Dermatovenerologicke oddeleni KUNZ Jihlava, prednosta dr. Vitezslav
Sedlacek Kozni klinika v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. Jar. Horacek.

(PEMPHIGUS)

SEDLACEK, V.; HAMBACH, R.

Acrokeratosis verruciformis Hopf and Darier's disease. Cesk.
derm. 38 no.3:204-208 Je '63.

1. Dermato-venerologické oddělení nemocnice v Jihlavy, vedoucí
MUDr. V. Sedláček Patologicko-anatomické oddělení OUNZ v
Jihlavy, vedoucí MUDr. R. Hambach.
(ACRODERMATITIS) (KERATOSIS)
(KERATOSIS FOLLICULARIS)

SEDLACEK, Vladimir
CA

Diffusion phenomena in metals (in Czech). - *Průmysl* Hlavní 1, 1953, 277-85 (1953) (in Czech). - Summary of the theory of diffusion phenomena in metals are described, discussing first the individual types of diffusion. An empirically obtained relation for calcn. of the depth of the diffusion layer and also for obtaining the relation of the diffusion coeff. and the temp. are given. Diffusion is classified into 4 main categories: the Schottky, Frenkel, praiton exchange, and channel type, and each of these is discussed from the point of view of the internal structure of the material. The relations for calcn. of the diffusion coeff. are developed on the basis of the kinetic theory and the theory of defect states. Analysis of the theoretically obtained equations permits making of conclusions concerning the influence of various factors, particularly that of pressure on the diffusion coeff. A few practical applications of the diffusion theory, e.g. nitriding, case hardening (cementation), and Al cold welding are given. E. Gross (cementation), and Al cold welding are given. E. Gross metal components, then there should form a continuous series of intermediate states ranging from a typical "zonal" metal to a typical "valent" (chem.) insulator or semiconductor. Within these intermediate states the valency bond between adjacent atoms must appear to a greater or lesser extent. Two ways can be followed to prove this: either starting with valent intermetallic compds. and proceeding until the valency bond changes to zonal, or indication of valency bonds can be looked for in ordinary metal solid solns. D. chooses the 2nd method. To this end the magnetic properties of some Ni alloys were studied. By calcg. the increment in the Curie const., which increases with the no. of valency electrons of the added metal it is shown that the interaction between Ni atoms and atoms of the other metal involves solely counter orientation of electron spins. This kind of orientation of valency spins of interacting atoms is essentially the rudiment of a chem. bond. Thus, the mutual orientation of at. spins becomes a characteristic of a metal phase complementary to its crystallographic description.

M. Haseh

SEDLACEK, Vladimir, inz., dr.

Use of radioisotopes in science and industry. Hut listy 12
no.6:537-542 Je '57.

AUTHOR: Sedláček, Vladimír, Ing. Dr. CZECH/34-59-1-5/28

TITLE: Determination of the Heating Time and its Practical
Verification (Určení doby ohřevu a jeho praktické
ověření)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 1, pp 22-30 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: Accurate calculation of the changes in temperature of any object during cooling or heating is very complicated and all solutions are based on various assumptions and simplifications. Every case has to be solved separately and even for the simplified solutions no final formulae are available which can be used for calculating the dependence between the heating time and the temperature. Very rarely are there papers to be found which actually describe such calculations and even rarer are descriptions of the practical applications of such calculations, particularly for non-ferrous metals. If certain simplifications are tolerated and absolute accuracy is not insisted upon, heating time calculations are not excessively difficult. The aim of this article is to analyse the calculation technique and to simplify it for practical utilisation. Graphical calculations

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Determination of the Heating Time and its Practical Verification

were dealt with in earlier work (Hutnické Listy, Nr 4, 1949, p 373) and, therefore, they do not form the subject of this paper. The basic aim of the author was to simplify calculations even at the expense of reducing their accuracy so that the calculations can be applied in practice. The author starts off from the second order Fourier differential equation which expresses the dependence of temperature changes on time and on the coordinates; in its general form it is insoluble. The author deals with heat convection as well as with heat radiation. The heat transfer coefficient in salt baths is very high at the fusion temperature and is approximately the same for all salt baths, namely, 200 to 220 kcal/m²h°C. On increasing the temperature by 100 to 200°C the heat transfer coefficient increases to 400-900 kcal/m²h°C. Data on the heat transfer coefficient for various salt baths in the temperature range 300 up to 1300°C are graphed in Figs 1 and 2 on the basis of information published by A. L. Nemchinskiy (Ref 2). It can be seen that, particularly at high

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CZECH/34-59-1-5/28

Determination of the Heating Time and its Practical Verification

temperatures, the heat transfer coefficient in this case is two to three times as high as the radiation heat transfer at the same temperature. In the case of a plate, half the plate thickness and, in the case of a cylinder, the radius are used as the "characteristic dimension" S . Uniform as well as non-uniform heating is considered and the calculations are based on the following main assumptions: the object is placed into the hot furnace in which a constant temperature is maintained; the object has only one finite length dimension ("characteristic dimension"), for instance in the case of a plate it is the thickness, in the case of a cylinder it is the radius, whilst the other dimensions are assumed as being infinite; the heat generated or consumed by phase changes during the heating are not taken into consideration; the values of the specific heat c , of the coefficient of heat conductivity λ and particularly of the coefficient of heat transfer α are average constant values; simplified heat transfer conditions are assumed and the influence of location in the furnace as well as the influence of cooling by the

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CZECH/34-59-1-5/28

Determination of the Heating Time and its Practical Verification

base etc. are disregarded. The calculated values were compared with values measured on heating of a titanium rod of 65 mm dia. and 105 mm length from current production pure titanium weighing 1.67 kg. Five thermocouples of 0.5 mm dia. were distributed in the rod, as shown in the sketch, Fig 5. The first task was to determine the time required for heating from 25 to 875°C. Various calculation methods were applied in order to obtain a comparison between the laboriousness of calculation and the obtained accuracy. Since no literary data were available on the radiation coefficient of titanium, the calculations were made for four differing values of the coefficient, namely, $C = 1, 2, 2.5$ and 3 . The obtained results were then compared with the measured values both for the temperature at the surface of the rod as a function of the heating time and for the difference between the temperature of the surface and the centre of the rod during the process of heating as well as at the end of the heating process. Due to the fact that the rod was of a smaller diameter, the

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CZECH/34-59-1-5/28

Determination of the Heating Time and its Practical Verification

conditions of heating were intermediate between uniform and non-uniform heating. As a result of this, it was possible to carry out complete calculations and to use the simplified equation pertaining to uniform heating. During the first test the titanium rod was bright, freshly turned (on a lathe), during further tests the surface layer was grey due to oxidation. The calculated as well as the measured results are entered in Tables 2-5 as well as in the graphs, Figs 7 and 8. The proposed calculations and the comparison of the calculated with measured results show that it is possible to determine by calculation not only the time required for heating any ingot but also for calculating the temperature distribution during the heating. The location of the thermocouples has a considerable influence on the measured results and on the measuring errors. The radiation coefficient of titanium rods can be considered as being 2 to 2.5 for smooth, clean and freshly turned surfaces and 2.8 to 3 for surfaces which have been oxidized as a result of previous heating to 900°C.

Card 5/6 Verification of the time required for heating up or for

✓

CZECH/34-59-1-5/28

Determination of the Heating Time and its Practical Verification

through heating of ingots is of considerable economic importance, since such verification may permit reducing excessively long heating times, which are still frequently applied. This should result in an improvement in the quality of the material, reduction of the rate of burning off and also a reduction in the heating costs. Particularly for metals with a fast rate of oxidation calculation of the necessary heating time is very useful.

There are 8 figures, 5 tables and 5 references, 1 of which is Czech, 1 Soviet, 1 Polish and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav kovů, Panenské Břežany
(Metals Research Institute, Panenské Břežany)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958 ✓

Card 6/6

89491

18 3100

Z/034/61/000/002/006/006
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Jedlička, J., Sedláček, V. Doctor Engineer, Rejff, J.
and Vavrovič, J., Engineer

TITLE: Application of Non-soluble Anodes in the Electrolysis
of Nonferrous Metals.
Patent Application Class 40c, 3, PV 3389-60, dated
May 25, 1960

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No.2, p.139

TEXT: The anodes are produced from titanium or titanium
alloys with a conducting surface layer made of platinum or metals
of the platinum group or of metals of the platinum group plus
gold or silver. The ratio of the individual metals in the alloys
is determined by the intended use of these anodes and also the
medium chosen for the particular electrochemical process. By
using such anodes, cathode metals of spectral purity were obtained.
Compared to current types of anodes, the service life of these is
considerably longer. X

Card 1/1

1.1710

27326
Z/034/61/000/011/003/007
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Sedláček, Vladimír, Engineer Doctor

TITLE: A vacuum as a protective atmosphere in annealing
non-ferrous metals

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no. 11, 1961, pp. 806 - 810

TEXT: First, the author reviews briefly published information, stating that pioneering work in this field was performed by M. Matyáš (Ref. 12 - Surface oxidation of metals and alloys in a gaseous medium, CSAV, Prague, 1958) and mentioning work of the French team of J. Benard. Following that, experiments are described of annealing 99.7% pure titanium in vacuo of 10^{-1} , 5×10^{-3} and 3×10^{-5} mm Hg at 810°C for 100 min. A very bright surface could be attained only in vacuo of 3×10^{-5} mm Hg. In all cases, the annealing resulted in a coarsening of the grain. In the case of annealing in vacuo approximately 80% of the oxygen diffuses into the base metal and only 20% forms an oxide coating, in contrast to the results of annealing in air. The calculated thickness of the oxide layer confirms that the forming layers are transient to the "thin"

4

Card 1/3

27326

Z/034/61/000/011/003/007

E073/E335

A vacuum as

layers. As was shown in earlier work by the author, the controlling action in oxidation at normal atmospheric pressure is the diffusion of titanium ions to the surface. However, in the case of annealing in vacuo, the dominant process at the surface of the titanium is the chemical reaction between the titanium and oxygen. At pressures of

10^{-2} mm Hg, hydrogen can be removed from the titanium but this requires long annealing times. On the basis of his own results and of published data, the author concludes that vacuum annealing should be used only in cases in which current protective atmospheres are unsuitable for bright annealing. West German and British practices of annealing copper wire are mentioned. The possibility of using vacuo is limited by the danger of evaporation of some of the metals or some of the components of the alloys. A disadvantage of vacuum annealing is the complexity and cost of the equipment. The vacuum-annealing tests of titanium were carried out at the Research Institute of Tesla Rožnov, Prague,

Card 2/3

A vacuum as

27326
Z/034/61/000/011/003/007
E073/E335

and acknowledgments are expressed to Engineer J. Horáček for his assistance.

There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 21 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 18 non-Soviet-bloc. The four latest English-language references quoted are: Ref. 1 - L.S. Golding - Metal Treatment, 25, 1958, No. 153, p. 221; Ref. 2 - A.E. Pickles - Metal Treatment, 26, 1959, No. 160, p. 7; Ref. 3 - A.E. Pickles - Metal Treatment, 27, 1960, No. 177, p. 224 and Ref. 4 - L.W. Johnson - Metal Progress, 75, 1959, No. 2, p. 71.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav kovů, Panenské Břežany
(Metals Research Institute, Panenské Břežany)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961

Card 3/3

Z/034/62/000/001/005/011
E112/E435

AUTHOR: Sedláček, Vladimír, Ing. Dr.

TITLE: Changes of surface characteristics on thermal oxidation of titanium

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no. 1, 1962, 53-58

TEXT: The present paper was stimulated by literature discrepancies about the mechanism of formation of oxidation layers on heated titanium surfaces. Depending upon the temperature of heating, the course of the oxidation may be expressed as a logarithmic, (below 300°C) cubic (300 to 600°C), parabolic (600 to 850°C) or linear (above 850°C) function. These temperature ranges are, however, not clearly delineated and some data in the literature are distorted by the use of impure materials and experimental errors. Results in the present paper are based on titanium sheet produced from ingots, obtained by melting Soviet sponge metal in an arc furnace, filled with a protective argon atmosphere. Assay for impurities gave: C 0.08%, Si 0.02%, Fe 0.07%, Cu 0.02%, N₂ 0.04%, O₂ 0.08%, H₂ 0.01%. The weight increase of the oxidation layer was followed by a modified Chevenard thermo balance with direct recording. Average Card 1/4

Changes of surface characteristics ...

Z/034/62/000/001/005/011
E112/E435

layer-thicknesses were computed from weight-increases and plotted against oxidation times. Temperature range: 675 to 936°C, heating time: 100 minutes. Results of experiments showed that, contrary to previously held views, the weight-increases of the oxidation layers can be expressed by a single equation: ✓

$$x = \frac{K_p}{K_l} \ln \frac{K_p}{K_p - K_l(x - K_l t)}$$

indicating a transition from a parabolic to a linear function; this is explained by the formation of both a compact and porous layer. Constants K_p and K_l (p = parabolic, l = linear) vary with temperature and their ratio will be indicative of whether the oxidation process can be characterized as a parabolic or linear function. Activation energies for the oxidation processes were determined using Arrhenius equation; the following numerical values were established: Q_p (for oxidation according to the parabolic law) = 37200 cal/mol, and Q_l (for oxidation according to the linear law) = 48500 cal/mol. Diffusion coefficients for the diffusion of oxygen into the base metal and Card 2/4

Z/034/62/000/001/005/011

Changes of surface characteristics ... E112/E435

temperature effects upon diffusion rates were determined. The diffusion activation energy was found to be 46200 cal/mol. The work of the author has also led to some findings of immediate practical value with reference to the working of titanium: During hot forming, heating to 900 - 950°C for 100 minutes will produce a surface oxide layer of 40 to 50 μ thickness, which readily flakes off. The base metal itself is affected by diffused oxygen to a depth of up to 200 μ . When titanium is to be heated for recrystallization, lower temperatures and longer heating times are recommended. On heating to 700°C for 100 minutes, weight increases are low, not exceeding 0.15 mg/cm² of titanium. Under these conditions the oxide layer adheres very firmly to the base metal and its thickness is below 1 μ . The thickness of the base metal layer affected by oxygen diffusion is in the order of 20 to 30 μ . There are 6 figures, 7 tables and 27 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 22 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows:
Ref. 5: E.A. Gulbransen, K.F. Andrew, Metall Trans. 185 (1959) 741;
Ref. 6: A. Masao, T. Tokuzo, J. of the Japan Inst., 22 (1958), 379;

Card 3/4

Changes of surface characteristics . . . Z/034/62/000/001/005/011
E112/E435

Ref. 20: J.E. Reynolds, M.R. Ogden, R.I. Jaffe, Trans. ASM 49 (1957),
280; Ref. 26: E.W. Haycock, J. Electrochem. Soc., 106 (1959) 764. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav kovů, Panenské Břežany
(Research Institute for Metals, Panenské Břežany)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1961

Card 4/4

SEDLACEK, Vladimir, inz.

Winter disturbances of television broadcast in Slovakia. Cs
spoje 7. no.6:8 Je '62.

1. Ministerstvo dopravy a spoju.

S/137/62/000/009/006/033
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Jedlička, Jan, Sedláček, Vladimír, Rejč, Jan, Vavrovič, Imrich

TITLE: The use of non-soluble anodes in electrolysis of non-ferrous metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1962, 2, abstract 9010 P
(Czech. patent, class 40, s. 3, no. 99974 of June 15, 1961)

TEXT: Electrolysis of non-ferrous metals is proposed with a Ti or Ti-alloy anode which is coated with a Pt or a Pt-group-metal conducting layer or with a cover, manufactured of Pt, Au, Ag or a Pt-group metal. The thickness of the conducting layer is 1 - 5 μ . The percentage of different metals in the alloys depends upon the method of using the anode and upon the electrolyte composition.

A. Ginzburg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SEDLACEK, Vladimir, inz., dr.

Vacuum as protective atmosphere in nonferrous metal annealing.
Hut listy 16 no.11:806-810 N '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany.

HERIAN, E.; PUNCOCHAR, Z., inz.; CHVOJKA, Jan, inz.; KECLIK, V., inz.;
SMRHA, L., inz.; ZIDEK, M., inz.; HORAK, J., dr. inz.; TEINDL, J.;
SEDLACEK, V.

Information on metallurgy. Hut listy 18 no.6:436-450 Je '63.

SEDLACEK, VI.

New books on titanium. Hit listy 18 no.11:831-833 N°63.

L 23089-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ^{MJW/JD}
ACCESSION NR: AP4048318 2/0065/64/000/005/0445/0458

AUTHOR: Sedlacek, V. (Sedlachek, V.); Pirner, M.

TITLE: Analysis of the annealing conditions for certain alloys of the Ti - Al - Cr - Fe system ₂₁

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 5, 1964, 445-458

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, annealing condition, hot working, titanium sponge, prealloy, chromium, aluminum, iron, titanium, alloying element, transformation temperature, recrystallization ₆

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made to determine the effect of alloying elements on the properties of alloys in various states of temper, and optimum annealing conditions were investigated. The alloys chosen for investigation contained Al 4 and 6%, Cr 2 and 3.5%, and Fe 0.75 and 1.75% and were made by the two-stage smelting process in an argon atmosphere in a laboratory furnace with a consumable electrode. Quality TG O Soviet titanium sponge and the prealloys Cr-Ti-Al and Al-Fe-Cr made by aluminothermy were used in the fabrication of the electrode. In the second smelting the ingot diameter measured 50 mm (weight 500--600 g), and

Card 1/3

L 23089-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048318

was forged and hot-rolled into 6-mm-thick strips. In all, twelve alloys were prepared, and the effect of the alloying elements was evaluated on the basis of the HV and HB hardness values through dispersion analysis. On the basis of the analysis of the effect of the individual elements four combinations of the alloying elements mentioned were chosen for further experiment. It was found that chromium had a marked effect on the hardness of the Ti-Al-Cr-Fe alloys, especially in the hardened condition and in the case of lower aluminum content. At the same time, quenching temperature proved to be statistically very important, whereas the effect of hardening time must be taken into consideration only in the case of high-chromium alloys. If hot-worked semifinished products are annealed at temperatures lower than the transformation temperature, recrystallization does not take place even after six hours of annealing. To obtain the "equilibrium" structure, the alloy must be heated above the transformation temperature and then slowly cooled to 800--600C. Evaluation of results with the aid of mathematical statistics is in good agreement with published results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 11 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany (Research Institute for Metals).

Cord 2/3

L 23089-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048318

SUBMITTED: 25Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

L 18821-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ASD(m)-3/ASD(f)-2/IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5000100

Z/0065/64/000/006/0537/0548

AUTHOR: Sedlacek, V. (Sedlachek, V.); Marek, J. (Marek, Y.)

TITLE: Heat treatment of selected alloys of the Ti-Al-Cr-Fe system

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 6, 1964, 537-548

TOPIC TAGS: Ti Al Cr Fe system, TiAl6Cr4Fe1 alloy, TiAl4Cr2Fe1 alloy, heat treatment

ABSTRACT: Phase analysis and x-ray microanalysis of TiAl6Cr4Fe1 and TiAl4Cr2Fe1 alloys were conducted to determine the chromium and iron content in individual phases after quenching at various temperatures. The major portion of the chromium was found to be concentrated in the β -phase; the α -phase contained chromium only within the limit of maximum solubility. With a decrease in quenching temperature, the β -phase content decreased, while the chromium content in the β -phase increased. When both aluminum and chromium were present, iron was concentrated in the β -phase. The optimum quenching temperatures were found to be near 800C, and depended upon the composition of the alloy and, in particular, on the aluminum and chromium content. The stabil-

Card 1/2

L 18821-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000100

ity of the alloys after long-time annealing at 350C was verified.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany (Research
Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

L 59607-65 EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4 IJP(c) JD/HH

ACCESSION NR: AP5020425

CZ/0034/64/000/008/0567/0572

AUTHOR: Sedlacek, V. (Engineer, Doctor, Doctor of sciences); Hellebrand, L. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Vacha, J. (Engineer) 24
B

TITLE: Analysis of bar and mandrel drawing of copper tubes

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no 8, 1964, 567-572 27 4

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, copper, metal drawing, metal forming machine tool

ABSTRACT: Bar and mandrel drawing of tubes, and the use of loosening roll heads during reconstruction of drawbenches was shown to be successful by an analysis of the stresses and of the technological parameters. By this technique greater reduction by a drawing pass, reduction of the number of operations in the manufacture of thin walled tubes, an increase of drawbench capacity, economy in materials, and an increase in the yield were achieved. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 tables, 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Kovohute Celakovice (Research Institute for Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 1/1 *RL*

L 63308-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
CZ/0034/64/000/009/0645/0650 143

ACCESSION NR: AP5020845

AUTHOR: Henych, Rudolf (Engineer); Kadlec, Ferdinand (Engineer); Sedlacek, Vladimir
(Doctor, Engineer, Doctor of sciences)

TITLE: Refining of copper by gaseous ammonia

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 9, 1964, 645-650

TOPIC TAGS: copper, metal extracting, ammonia

ABSTRACT: Gaseous ammonia used for poling in place of wood was found preferable. Contamination of copper by impurities from wood residues is avoided. The technique described in the article is covered by Czechoslovak Patent No. 91 406 dated 15 August 1959. The amount required is 4 kg of NH_3 per ton of Cu with 0.4% O_2 . Orig. art. has 8 figures, 1 graph, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany (Metal Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 008 JPBS

dm
Card 1/1

L 62731-65 EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021460

CZ/0034/64/000/011/0809/0815

AUTHOR: Hellebrand, Ladislav (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Sedlacek, Vladimír (Engineer, Doctor of engineering, Doctor of sciences)

TITLE: Determination of the optimum rolling temperatures for alloy Ms59Pb

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 11, 1964, 809-815

TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, copper base alloy, temperature, plasticity, lead containing alloy/Ms59Pb alloy

Abstract [Authors' English Summary]: Ms59Pb alloy (59,7% Cu, 1,5% Pb) easily develops cracks in the sides of semi-finished products during rolling. Studies of optimum temperatures were made in the range of 20 to 820°C. Plasticity was evaluated from ductility, contraction and notch strength curves. Experiments of rolling wedges into sheet bars were conducted; max. deformability range was found at 720 - 740°C. Operating conditions of 650° to 770°C are suggested. Below 650°C at height reductions over 30% cracks occur. Orig. art. has 4 figures, 1 formula, 4 graphs and 4 tables.

Card 1/2

L 62731-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021460

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany (Research Institute for Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 012

JPES

Card

2/2

L 34152-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6026041

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/003/0192/0198

AUTHOR: Hellebrand, Ladislav (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Sedlacek, Vladimir
(Engineer; Doctor; Doctor of sciences) 30

ORG: Research Institute for Metals, Panenske Brezany (Vyzkumny ustav kovu) B

TITLE: Effect of finish rolling temperature on the properties and on subsequent
heat treatment of Ms 68 alloy 16

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 3, 1966, 192-198

TOPIC TAGS: metal heat treatment, zinc alloy, copper alloy, lead alloy, cold
rolling, hot rolling, alloy composition, metal physical property, annealing

ABSTRACT: Typical composition of the alloy is 67.7% Cu, 32.2% Zn, 0.03% Pb. Best
results were obtained when rolling was done at 800 - 830°C, and the finish rolling
at 620 - 580°C. Cold rolling of a product that was previously hot rolled has a ten-
dency to reduce by 75% the decrease caused in the product by hot rolling. When the
hot rolled product is subsequently reheated to 500° the influence of hot rolling is
removed completely. The effect of rolling conditions on the structure and mechanical
properties of the alloy is discussed. Importance of annealing after the rolling
operations is described. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [Based on authors
Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,646]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002

OTH REF: 002

Cora 1/1

UDC: 669.35.5

09/6

1112

SEDLACEK, V.

[Prophylaxis of premature birth and prenatal care] Profylaxe
predcasnych porodu v ramci prenatalni pece. Cesk.gyn. 15 no.1-
2:126-130 '50. (CLML 19:1)

1. Of the Obstetric Gynecological Clinic (Head -- Prof. Ludvik
Havlascek, M.D.) Masarykov University, Brno.

SEDLACEK, Vladimir, Dr.

~~Report of~~ glandular cystic endometrial hyperplasia. Cesk.
gyn. 22[36] no.4:242-247 May 57.

1. I. Por. gyn. klinika MU v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. L. Havlasek.
(ENDOMETRIUM, dis.
glandular cystic hyperplasia, etiol. (Cs))

SEDLACEK, V., Dr.; SILHAN, J., MUC.; KOVARIK, J., MUC.

Use of morphine during pathologically prolonged labor. Cesk.
gyn. 22[36] no.4:304-309 May 57.

1. I. por. a gyn. klinika MU v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. Ludvik
Havlascek.

(MORPHINE, anesth. & analgesia
in prolonged labor (Cz))

(LABOR, anesth. & analgesia
morphine in prolonged labor (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 10/12 Obstetrics Dec 57

2166. ^{SEDLÁČEK} SEDLÁČEK V. 1. Por. Gyn. Klin. MU, Brno. *Příspěvek ke kauzální genesi glandulárně cystické hyperplasie endometria. The aetiology of glandular cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium CSL. GYNAEK. 1957, 57/4 (242-247) Graphs 2

In comparing the number of cases of glandular hyperplasia during the pre- and postwar years with that during the war years, particularly 1944 and 1945, the author found that the increase over the years 1939-1945 was statistically significant, the difference of 7.7% exceeding twice the standard error. The increase of 12.7% during 1944-1945 is thus highly significant statistically. The author concludes that in these cases the reason for the appearance of glandular cystic hyperplasia can be attributed to influences in the external environment leading to disturbances in the balance of higher nervous activity. He further maintains that endometrial glandular cystic hyperplasia is not an independent disease limited to one organ, but a manifestation of general reproductive insufficiency, involving the entire organism. He is therefore opposed to subdividing cyclic abnormalities into individual groups in the customary way.

SEDLACEK, V. Dr.
HRADECHA, Z., Dr.; SEDLACEK, V., Dr.; DRAC, P., Dr.

Contribution on the therapy of trichomoniasis in women. Cesk. gyn.
23[37] no.3:222-227 Apr 58.

1. Ustav obecné biologie LF MU v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. & RND
F. Hercik I. por. gyn. klinika LF MU v Brne, prednosta Dr. L. Hrvlasek.
Z. H., Brno, Stalingr. nam. 15.

(VAGINITIS, TRICHOMONAS, ther.

garlic-onion prep. (Cz))

(GARLIC, ther. use

garlic-onion prep. in trichomonal vaginitis (Cz))

(VEGETABLES,

onion-garlic prep. ther. of trichomonal vaginitis (Cz))

SEDLACEK, V.; SOSKA, J.

Acetylcholine in the treatment of menstrual disorders. Cesk. gyn.
27[41] no.4:265-268 My '62.

1. I gyn. por. klin. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. L. Havlasek.
(MENSTRUATION DISORDERS therapy)
(ACETYLCHOLINE therapy)

SEDLACEK, V.

Erythema chronicum migrans treated with penicillin. Cesk. dermat. 36
no.1:12-15 F '62.

1. Kozni odd. KUNZ-nemocnice v Jihlavy, prednosta prim. MUDr. V. Sedlacek.
(ERYTHEMA therapy) (PENICILLIN therapy)

L 63308-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

CZ/0034/64/000/009/0645/0650 14/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5020845

AUTHOR: Henych, Rudolf (Engineer); Kadlec, Ferdinand (Engineer); Sedlacek, Vladimir (Doctor, Engineer, Doctor of sciences)

TITLE: Refining of copper by gaseous ammonia

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 9, 1964, 645-650

TOPIC TAGS: copper, metal extracting, ammonia

ABSTRACT: Gaseous ammonia used for poling in place of wood was found preferable. Contamination of copper by impurities from wood residues is avoided. The technique described in the article is covered by Czechoslovak Patent No. 91 406 dated 15 August 1959. The amount required is 4 kg of NH_3 per ton of Cu with 0.4% O_2 . Orig. art. has 8 figures, 1 graph, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav kovu, Panenske Brezany (Metal Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 008

JPRS

dm
Card 1/1

SEDLACEK, Vlastimil

Use of electronic computers in the leather industry. Kozarstvi
13 no.3:70 Mr '63.

1. Svit, n.p., Gottwaldov.

SEDLACEK, VOJTA, V.

Evolution of speech in children. Neur. & psychiat. cesk. 16 no.4:
208-214 Aug 1953. (CIML 25:4)

SEDLACEK, Z.

The stationary confinement of plasma by a magnetic field at anisotropic pressure. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.10:725-731 '63.

1. Ustav vakuove elektrotechniky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

SEDLACEK, J.

Equations of motion of particle in circular accelerator
with general field. Chakhsol fiz zhurnal 14 no.1:14-20 '64.

1. Institute of Vacuum Electronics, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Praha 9, Nademlynska 600.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018174

Z/0055/64/014/002/0101/0105

AUTHOR: Sedlacek, Z.

TITLE: Approximation of equations of motion of a particle in a circular accelerator

SOURCE: Chekhosl. fiz. zhurnal, v. 14, no. 2, 1964, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: approximation, equation of particle motion, circular accelerator, variable guiding magnetic field, three-dimensional structure, accelerated particle, simplified equation, Taylor expansion

ABSTRACT: The equations of motion of a particle in a circular accelerator with generally spatially variable guiding magnetic field, especially in the case of a field with a more complicated three-dimensional structure, are very intricate and unwieldy and thus greatly reduce the possibility of finding more general relationships between the magnetic field parameters and the behavior of the accelerated particle. The paper shows that the equations of motion of a particle in a circular accelerator with azimuthally periodic field are greatly simplified if a large number of field periods is assumed. The simplified equations can be analytically

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018174

mastered more easily so that a clear picture can be obtained of the effect of the magnetic field parameters on the dynamics of the accelerated particle even when this is practically impossible from exact equations of motion. The so-called asymptotic approximation made for the equations of motion is correct in that the approximated equations can be derived from the Lagrangian. It means neglecting all higher powers of the parameter η in the Taylor expansions of the Lagrangian and the equations of motion with respect to η . Such equations have furthermore some quite special properties, evident upon introducing concrete expressions into them for the magnetic field components. The use to which they can be put in solving equations of motion will be shown in a later paper. Original has 19 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Vacuum Electronics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 03Jul63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SEDLACEK, Z.

Stability of equilibrium orbits in the isochronous ultrarelativistic cyclotron. Pt. 2. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 14 no. 3:158-166 '64.

1. Institute of Vacuum Electronics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 9, Nademlynska 600.

L 8191-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5018471

CZ/0055/65/015/007/0494/0505

AUTHOR: ^{21, 44, 55} Sedlagek, Z.

TITLE: Mikhailovsky's finite Larmor radius effect and gravitational instability of plasma, treated by the method of moments of Boltzmann-Vlasov equation

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 7, 1965, 494-505

TOPIC TAGS: ^{21, 44, 55} plasma instability, high temperature plasma, Boltzmann equation, Larmor radius, electromagnetic field, Maxwell equation 16, 11, 4, 55

ABSTRACT: It is shown that the effective stabilization of the gravitational instability of a hot rarefied plasma by the finite Larmor radius, established by M. N. Rosenbluth, N. A. Krall, and N. Rostocker (Nucl. Fusion, 1962 Supplement, Part 1, 143) with the aid of the collisionless Boltzmann-Vlasov equation, and later shown by A. B. Mikhailovskiy (ZhETF v. 43, 509, 1962) to disappear in a sufficient-ly rarefied plasma also on the basis of the Boltzmann-Vlasov equation, can be ob-tained readily by simpler methods. In particular, it can be derived from the macro-scopic equations using the two-fluid model of a plasma. Each plasma component is described by a set of moment equations (derived by integrating the Vlasov equation over velocity space). The mutual interactions of the fluids via the electromagne-tic field is described by Maxwell's equations. The procedure is virtually the same

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as used in the solution based on the Vlasov equation, in that the perturbations of the space charge and the current produced by the electromagnetic field of the perturbation are computed from the linearized moment equation and introduced in Maxwell's equations. This reduces the problem essentially to Poisson's equation for the scalar potential of the perturbation. The moment equations are solved by a simple iterative procedure similar to that proposed by O. Buneman (Phys. Fluids v. 4, 669, 1961) and J. B. Bernstein (Linear Wave Phenomena in Collision-free Plasmas, Proceedings, Symposium on Electromagnetics and Fluid Dynamics of Gaseous Plasma, Polytechnic Press, New York, 19, 1961). It is shown that the two-fluid approximation can simplify problems of a more complex nature. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 29 formulas.

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 ACCESSION NR: AP4039420

AUTHOR: Sedlacek, Zdenek (Engineer); Sunka, Pavel (Engineer)

TITLE: Coaxial high-voltage gun with magnetic injector for injection of electrons into a betatron 19

SOURCE: Slaboproudy obzor, v. 25, no. 6, 1964, 328-335

TOPIC TAGS: space-charge-limited cathode current, electron gun, magnetic injector, electron gun, acceleration chamber, betatron, Czech betatron, electron emission, electron accelerator, X-ray generation, perveance

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the theory and design of a coaxial high-voltage gun for a Czech 15 mev betatron. The purpose of the design was to increase the gamma radiation intensity and to reduce the number of rejects in vacuum acceleration chamber production. The gun is a combination of a slightly-divergent Pierce gun with a two-cylinder electrostatic lens which accelerates the electrons up to an energy of 100 kev and which provides the requisite slight convergence to the beam. The perveance of the gun can be regulated within the limits 0 to 2×10^{-8} amps/volts $3/2$ with an approximate beam diameter of 5 mm. Experimental tests indicate

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